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INDONESIA NEWS SERVICE

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JUNE 20 (WED.) (CONTINUED) - Information Minister Harmoko told a meeting of 295 Golkar cadres that their efforts at renewal and development should avoid methods involving "agitation and propaganda." Their communication should be "persuasive and educational." In a written message to the gathering, ABRI Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno reminded the cadres to be alert against groups which deliberately created differences of opinion to confuse the public and advance their own political interests. This was done by bringing up issues like being "sick and tired" of Pancasila upgrading courses, the young generation's boredom with politics, and the national leadership succession. Problems like conglomerates, the social gap, and jobs were "purely economic," not political. Analysis of problems should proceed from Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. It was misleading to assess Indonesia's political systems by the measures applied to other countries. This could create national instability. (JW)

Drs. Slamet Effendi Yusuf, 42, was re-elected General Chairman of NU's Ansor Youth Movement for the 1990-94 period. Slamet also serves as Chairman for Youth Organizations in Golkar's Central Leadership Council (DPP). A bid for the General Chairman's position by PPP's H. Taman Achda was defeated by a vote of 132 to 35. Slamet, an alumnus of Yogyakarta's Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute (IAIN), will have Drs. Syaifullah Muchsin as his Secretary General. He noted that much of the Ansor leadership originated from the Indonesian Islamic University Students Movement (PMII, Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia) which was also a source of NU cadres. Asked about the anxiety of some that he would bring Ansor members into Golkar, Slamet said he wouldn't make any such effort, but such moves by members weren't barred and would be "a good thing." (JW)

Dr. P.E. Lotulung SH, a senior judge and administrative law expert on the Central Jakarta District Court, told *Kompas* that if the six Yogyakarta Nuclear Research Center (PPNY) civil servants were convinced they had been dismissed for subjective reasons, they could use administrative means of appeal to their superior. If this failed, they could bring a civil suit. They could not get their jobs back through a suit, but they could seek damages. Were the Administrative Law Courts already functioning (they aren't despite the law establishing them), this means could also be employed. (KO)

Brig. Gen. (Infantry) M. Yunus Yusufiah has replaced Brig. Gen. Kilian Sidabutar as Kodam VI/Tanjungpura (Kalimantan) Chief of Staff. Since June 6, Kilian Sidabutar has been Chief of Staff of the Army Strategic Reserve (Kostrad). Yunus was once Korem 164/Wira Dharma (East

Timor) Commander (approximately over the year 1987). He has been a Red Beret (Kopassus, Special Forces) for twenty years. During the installation ceremony, Kodam VI Commander Maj. Gen. Z.A. Maulani noted that his Chief of Staff in his Area Bakorstanas role would encourage close coordination among the Kodam, Korems, government, and other agencies. The Chief of Staff would also control Kodam policy in detail. Maj. Gen. Maulani added there were "big problems" in Kodam Tanjungpura. (PB)

Central Jakarta Governor Ismail told *Kedaulatan Rakyat* he did not know he had been sued by 54 Kedung Ombo farmers still holding out in the area whose lands had been inundated. The suit was to be filed in Semarang District Court by the Semarang Legal Aid Institute (LBH) which is representing the farmers. Meanwhile, Luhut M.P. Pangaribuan of the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute Foundation (YLBHI) in Jakarta told *Suara Merdeka* that Kedung Ombo residents had also sued Boyolali District Head Moh. Hasbi and the Kemusu Sub-district Head. Luhut said the suit against the District and Sub-district Heads had been submitted by two residents on behalf of 22 persons who felt they had been slandered by these two officials. After the 22 had refused the compensation offered for their land, they were intimidated by having the letters "ET" (eks tapol, former political detainee) placed on their identity cards. (KR/SM)

In an official statement, the new Kodam I/Bukit Barisan (Northern Sumatera) Commander Brig. Gen. (temporarily not promoted to Major General in line with his new position) H.R. Pramono declared that the conduct of the small group of security disrupters in Aceh which was conducting incitement, intimidation, and terror was utterly inhumane. He asked those visiting Aceh to carry some clear form of identification so as to guard against all possibilities. Kodam Information Head Major S. Bangun told reporters that the security disrupters were small in number, poor in quality, inadequately equipped, and not supported by the public. "ABRI can fully control the situation in Aceh," said Major Bangun. (KO)

Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Soesilo Soedarman told *Pembaruan* that by the end of 1991 all districts in Indonesia would have direct-dial long-distance telephone facilities. His Department would give priority to inter-district and outside-the-province calling facilities in East Timor. The priority was natural because telecommunications in the youngest province were still "very minimal." Installation of a telephone network there had not proceeded as quickly as had been hoped. Soesilo admitted that the low successful call ratio--one in five attempts gets through--remained a complicated problem. He conceded that targets related just to increasing the number of telephone lines, not the quality of the connections. (PB)

Agriculture Minister Wardoyo told reporters coffee production in East Timor would likely decline by two-thirds this season due to crop infestation by insects. He said the plantation production rate would drop from 1,000-1,300 kilograms per hectare to about 310 kgs/ha. Wardoyo explained there were 56,000 hectares of coffee plantations in East Timor of which 48,000 hectares were owned by farmers and the remainder by large companies. Of the farmers' plantations, only about 30,000 hectares were now productive. Losses this season due to pests were estimated at Rp 16 billion (US\$8.69 million). (JP)

Australian Peter Kenneally reported on his visit to East Timor. "We soon realized that we have arrived in East Timor. At Batugade, the bus stops. Everyone must show their ID cards. A Catholic nun shakes her head in disgust. And then again 5 minutes later at Mataain. At this post last year I witnessed a Balinese policeman beating up a Timorese truck driver who had wanted to pay a bribe in cigarettes instead of with money.... Another 5 minutes in the bus and then the third roadblock within the first 10 kilometres of East Timor. Again everyone alights. This time the policeman in charge calls the name on each card and the owner comes forward and is compared with the photo.... As we pass Liquisa a little later in the afternoon, we see a Timorese man staggering along the road, his face covered in blood. The people in the bus are more subdued now. The feel and threat of violence unnerves tourist and Timorese alike. I meet a French tourist who has been in East Timor for four weeks. He travels where

he likes and takes photos of whatever touches him.... Pierre (name changed) tells of his walking in the mountains. 'I stayed in a village where there is no military. The people, as is common in the area, eat mice. At this village, however, there was nothing else to eat. They tried to hide the fact that they lived on mice. When I walked into the hut where the mice were kept, they looked embarrassed.' At night Pierre watched the exhilarating traditional dance of East Timor.... Later we are told that the dance is prohibited, 'an activity of the jungle people.' When he arrived at the provincial town he was told that walking on tracks other than public roads was not permitted. He stayed with the local commander.... We arrive in Ermera and farewell the bus driver who gave us some Portuguese banknotes and some delicious fruit. He was one of many non-military Javanese who was clearly sympathetic to the plight of the East Timorese people.... We pass by the military post and sit in an eating house, as usual owned by a Javanese woman. In the ten days we travel in East Timor, we only found one eating place owned by a Portuguese-Timorese but none owned by ethnic Timorese people. Soon there is a large group of people gathered around. The Javanese woman who has been in Ermera for only one month takes her cue and heads out back to the kitchen. After it is safe to talk, we are asked when it will be possible for the Timorese people to make their move.... Our friend finds us a losmen which is owned by a Javanese woman, the wife of a military employee. When both the military man and his wife have gone to bed, we talk again, Domingo (name changed) tells us that his brother is a comandante of Fretilin. It is prayer time for the majority of the military who are Muslim. Domingo tells us that the Timorese 'collaborators' are as frightened and pro-independence as the rest of the people and are not the problem. Still, he calls a young boy and tells him to turn the radio on should a military patrol come too close.... Another provincial town buzzing with military. Another eating place. We are first mobbed by Timorese children and then, as usual, visited by a soldier. He is nervous at the sight of so many Timorese children. He prods them with his stick until we stop him and the children stay where they are. An old man enters and mutters incoherently. The children assure us that he is crazy. We are escorted to the police post. On the way the children whistle mischievously. The soldier tries unsuccessfully to stop them.... Outside the police post the 'crazy old man' takes my friend aside and tells him using the now familiar finger across the throat of some horrific memory. We walk through the mountains and understand a little more why the children's whistles so irritated the soldier. As we walk, our presence is heralded or forewarned by a system of whistles. The language of the mountains is alive and well.... In Baucau we walk home in the evening and come across a group of Timorese boys singing.... When it is safe, the boys sing a song in Tetum. Several boys stand along the street. 'We only speak Indonesian in school. We call it "the fucking language." ... We leave Dili and travel to the breathtaking Timorese mountains. We see countless Indonesian soldiers, walk through villages filled with smiles and others where people are afraid to talk as 'there are many military.' We are followed by soldiers and spooks. Often we are sought out by local villagers who want to tell us of the massacres, both those of 1975-77 and those that are still taking place. We are told that on Good Friday, April 13, three Indonesian soldiers were killed and that since then 'more than 100 men, women and children from Lour, near Bobonaro have been killed by soldiers from unit 712 from Manado, North Sulawesi.' This is later reinforced by an Australian aid worker who explains that he 'needed a military clearance to go to Bobonaro because during Easter a couple of soldiers were killed and now there is a lot of military activity going on up there.' We walk through an area that the military 'only entered a month ago' according to the soldier that 'escorts' us. We pass by the destroyed garden that the people of the village are supposed to have destroyed according to the soldier. We see the scorched earth, all that remains of the village, next to the newly built huts that the soldiers erected.... The next day we see a long line of villagers heading toward the 'newly liberated' (completely destroyed) village. They walk in single file, accompanied by soldiers. They look

at the ground and appear traumatised. We greet them in Tetum, but get no answer. The woman at the back of the line manages to say with a very shaky voice 'selamat pagi.' ... Unlike them we can leave and tell the world what is happening." (PG)

JUNE 21 (THURS.) - In a statement taking off from Kathy Kadane's May 21 *Washington Post* article, Asia Watch comments on the impact of U.S. involvement in Indonesia in 1965. "The US role in the 1965-66 killings and arrests in Indonesia gives the current US administration a particular responsibility to publicly investigate that role and also to protest ongoing abuses stemming from events of 1965-66. The Bush administration should: 1. conduct its own investigation into the American role with a view toward fully disclosing the extent of embassy and CIA involvement before and after the coup attempt took place. All government documents relating to these events should be declassified. And the Bush administration should cooperate fully with any Congressional hearings that may be held to examine the role of the US in Indonesia in 1965-66 and the lasting impact on the human rights situation there. 2. urge President Suharto to grant clemency to all those under sentence of death. 3. express concern about the treatment of ex-detainees and take every opportunity to highlight that concern, such as inviting the ex-detainees to the United States through USIA visitor programs to meet members of Congress. 4. raise concern privately and publicly about the banning of Pramodya Ananta Toer's books as a violation of the right to freedom of expression and take symbolic gestures to underscore that concern by having copies of the books available in the USIA library in Jakarta. 5. have American officials demonstrate their concern over the arrest of the Yogyakarta students accused of circulating Pramodya's books by having an embassy official request to visit Wirogunan Prison where they are held and by urging their immediate and unconditional release." (AW)

At a ceremony in Blitar commemorating the 20th anniversary of Soekarno's death, NU figure and leader of the Tebu Ireng Pesantren in Jombang KH Yusuf Hasyim called for the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR, theoretically the supreme state body) to rehabilitate fully the good name of Bung Karno by declaring he was not involved in the 30 September Movement (G30S). This meant that the MPR would have to re-examine Provisional MPR Resolution No. XXXIII/1967. "This is important for the future of the nation. If it isn't done, that would mean Bung Karno still had the status of a political detainee." Thousands of people were present during the ceremony, including some from Jakarta and cities in Central Java such as Bung Karno's daughter Rachmawati. Dr. Roeslan Abdulgani and Ali Sadikin had intended to come but could not. Yusuf Hasyim also expressed his anxiety that the land of Soekarno's family containing historical landmarks would fall into the hands of conglomerates. He also proposed the establishment of a Freedom of Speech Park (Taman Kebebasan Berbicara) like Hyde Park in London where everyone could express their opinions without any feelings of fear. In her talk, Rachmawati said that if Indonesia wished to succeed in facing its challenges, it must return to Bung Karno's teachings. Bung Karno came up with Pancasila, and now it is the sole state ideology. She said Bung Karno never wanted any social or economic gaps. He taught economic self reliance and not dependence on abroad. Conglomerates had emerged in Indonesia now because its economic system was out of order. In 1966 there were those who dared to correct Bung Karno. Now there must be those who dare to correct the present situation. (SP/SM)

Director General of the National Atomic Energy Agency (Batan) Ir. Djali Ahimsa told DPR Commission X that only President Soeharto could re-examine the dismissal of the six PPNY officials. Batan stood by the dismissals. He conceded that anomalies had occurred in PPNY but denied that the funds involved led to the enrichment of PPNY managers. (KR)

Kemusu Sub-district Head Drs. Daryatmo declined to comment on the suit filed against him by YLBHI. "I've just heard about it in the newspapers." District Head Moh. Hasbi could not

be found. The suit, planned for filing in the Boyolali District Court, has yet to reach there, according to the Court's Deputy Chairman Soemartono SH. Boyolali DPR Chairman R. Soehartono expressed surprise there would be such a suit since the 22 complainants had never brought the matter to the Boyolali DPR. "So we can't comment on it." He conceded that the Boyolali DPR could not compel the complainants to channel their aspirations through the Area DPR because that would mean "limiting democracy." Soehartono said he thought the Kedung Ombo problem had been settled. Press reports stated that the complainants sought damages from Hasbi and Daryatmo amounting to Rp 1 billion. (KR)

Chinese officials confirmed that Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas would travel to Beijing July 1 for three days of talks with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen. Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Li Jinhua said the two countries had resolved the remaining "technical issues" blocking restoration of full diplomatic relations. Li indicated that China is not troubled by Indonesia's forcible annexation in 1975 of East Timor. Li made it clear that China views East Timor as an internal Indonesian issue, saying bilateral relations should be governed by China's oft-cited "five principles of peaceful co-existence," one of which is non-interference in other nations' internal affairs. (UP)

JUNE 22 (FRI.) - A statement titled "Who Is the President the People Want?" attributed to the (fictitious) Center for the Study of National Defense Strategy declares that the people want a President whose character and actions differ from both Soekarno and Soeharto. This person can't possibly emerge from the circle of New Order power-holders. These persons have committed too many criminal acts over the past 25 years. Among such persons are those mooted by Australian academic Jamie Mackie as the next Indonesian President, namely, Sudharmono, Ginandjar Kartasasmita, Try Sutrisno, Moerdiono, and Rudini. Radio Hilversum (Radio Nederland) mentioned a shortlist last January which included Moerdani, Rudini, Kharis Suhud, and Dharsono. Moerdani and Rudini have fallen by the wayside according to the criteria used by the people, but the people still consider Kharis Suhud and Dharsono as prospects. Dharsono in particular is "clean of the crimes committed by Soeharto." (OD)

Dr. Amoroso Katamsi who once played Pak Harto in the film "Treason of the 30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party" ("Pengkhianatan G30S/PKI") has been installed as Principal Director of the State Film Production Center (PPFN, Pusat Produksi Film Negara). He replaces the deceased G. Dwipayana. Amoroso, 50, is a Navy Colonel. (JW)

Maj. Gen. Nana Narundana, Assistant for Territorial Affairs to the ABRI Chief of General Staff, died yesterday at Dustira Cimahi Army Hospital in West Java. He will be buried in Cikutra Heroes Cemetery in Bandung. Nana Narundana was born in Tasikmalaya in 1936 and graduated from the National Military Academy (AMN) in 1960, the Army Command and Staff College (Seskoad) in 1960, the Joint Services Staff College (Seskogab) in 1977, and the National Defense Institute (Lemhannas) in 1980. (PB)

Garuda announced a 15.5% average increase in fares on its domestic routes. Fares on "fat" routes were raised 20%. Garuda officials said the increase was attributable to a 30% increase in the cost of aviation fuel, inflation, the falling exchange rate of the rupiah against the U.S. dollar, and greater than half the airline's operational costs being in U.S. dollars. Garuda's projected domestic revenues this year are Rp 452 billion as against Rp 515 billion last year. The drop is seen as due to transfer of more Garuda services to its subsidiary Merpati Nusantara Airlines. The Garuda officials foresaw no drop in the number of passengers since most travellers were businessmen and they had to fly. (JP)

LBH Semarang and YLBHI have formed a joint legal team to represent 54 complainants from Boyolali District in their suit against Central Java Governor Ismail in Semarang District Court. Abdul Hakim Garuda Nusantara SH LLM and Luhut MP Pangaribuan SH will lead the team. The four members from LBH Semarang include its Chairman Soemedi Prawirodirdjo SH, Hendra

Widjaya SH, Puspo Adji SH, and Toto Riyanto SH. Jointly charged in the suit is the manager of the Jratunseluna Irrigation Project. Total damages sought will exceed Rp 2 billion. Hakim told reporters that the 54 were from Kedung Pring Hamlet, Nglanji Village, Kemusu Sub-district, Boyolali District, Central Java. Their land, homes, and crops had been inundated as a result of the Kedung Ombo Dam project, and they had not been compensated. All efforts to settle the matter out of court had failed. The 54 had become like refugees in the Grenjengan forest and were living in temporary dwellings they had erected there. They had objected to the compensation offered as a mere pittance. (SM)

Principal Director of Pertamina Faisal Abda'oe told **Suara Karya** that Pertamina operations had not been at all influenced by the security disrupters in Aceh. Some evidence in this regard was that its oil exploration activities in Pidie continued and that PT Arun would produce aromatics, the raw material for plastics and textiles. In fact, the security disrupters had very little impact on economic activities in Aceh generally. Investors' interest in the region had not declined even though the government was directing investors to Eastern Indonesia. The Lhokseumawe industrial zone was secure because the local people fully accepted the presence of the LNG project there and didn't support the disrupters. (SK)

JUNE 23 (SAT.) - Replying to a proposal by KH Yusuf Hasyim, MPR Deputy Chairman R. Soeprapto told **Jawa Pos** that Provisional MPR Resolution No. XXXIII/1967 concerning Bung Karno's involvement in G30S/PKI could be revoked provided this was done through regular MPR procedures. This would mean passing another MPR resolution withdrawing the earlier one. Soeprapto said that No. XXXIII arose out of the people's desire at the time after President Soekarno was asked to give an account of his involvement in G30S/PKI which proved to be "unsatisfactory." Soeprapto said any Indonesian was free to submit a proposal to the MPR, but this should be done through its factions. An oral proposal had no standing. (JW)

Of Semarang's 1.2 million residents, 200,000 live in slums. Many of the occupants here are newcomers who have been unable to find adequate housing elsewhere in the city. Flats were the only way to overcome this problem, according to People's Housing Minister Ir. Siswono Yudohusodo who spoke to **Suara Merdeka** after declaring open the new PT Papan Sejahtera building. Siswono said that slums in Indonesian cities like Jakarta, Semarang, Bandung, and Medan were often concentrated along railway tracks or the banks of rivers. Papan Sejahtera's job is to help the public obtain adequate housing, but this job has become harder because 50% of the residents of Indonesia's big cities had incomes of less than Rp 150,000. This was inadequate to purchase a home. Papan Sejahtera, established in 1980, could hopefully give credits to those less well-off to build or rent homes. Presently, it serves the middle-income group. The Area Development Bank (BPD) in Central Java has also been asked to give some thought to this matter. (SM)

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